New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

The Sanitary Condition of the City.

The City still continues in a healthy condition. The whole number of deaths in the City the past week was only 391. This is an increase of 31 compared with the mortality of the previous week, and, considering the season and other things, presents a generally well satisfactory exhibit of our sanitary condition. But a single cursed yellow fever is registered. In fact, we are entirely free from any disease in an epidemic form. One noteworthy if not startling fact is established, viz: that of the 391 deaths that occurred in this City last week, 232 were children, of these 154 were under five years of age.

By way of comparison, we subjoin the following statement of mortality for the corresponding weeks in August of the present and past three years:

Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 20, 1853..... 369
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 19, 1854..... 322
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 18, 1855..... 422
Number of deaths for week ending Aug. 16, 1856..... 391

By this it will be seen that there is no cause for alarm in relation to the healthiness of the City, and no reasons, on this account, to prevent our absent citizens from returning to their homes at the usual time—about the 1st of September. The business interests of the City, too, demand that these current statements should be generally known.

The following is the report of the City Inspector:

Weekly Report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of August to the 23th day of August, 1856. Men, 65; women, 62; boys, 70; girls, 54. Total, 251. Adults, 132; children, 119; males, 262; females, 206; colored persons, 6.

Abscess.....1	Fever, Puerp'l 1	Insanity, puerp'l 1	
Apoplexy.....1	Fever, Remit. 1	Intemperance... 4	
Asthma.....3	Fever, Scarlet. 3	Jaundice.....1	
Bleeding from Dysentery.....1	Fever, Typhoid 1	Liver, disease of 1	
bowels.....1	Fever, unknown 4	Marasmus, adult 1	
Bleeding from Fever, Yellow 1		Marasmus, inf.. 7	
lungs.....1	Fever, worm's 1	Measles.....1	
Bronchitis.....2	Fever, Winter's 1	Mortification.. 2	
Burned or scald. 1	Fever, Puerper. 1	Old age.....3	
Cancer, breast.. 1	Fever, puerper. 1	Palsy.....2	
Cancer of face.. 1	Fever, remittent 1	Pleurisy.....1	
Cancer of stom. 1	Fever, scarlet.. 10	Pneumonia.....8	
Cancer, tongue 1	Fever, typhoid 1	Rheumatism.....1	
Cholera infantum 1	Fever, typhoid 1	Scrofula.....1	
Cholera infantum 1	Fever, unknown 1	Smothered.....1	
Consumption..70	Fever, worm's.. 1	Spasms, convul. 1	
Convulsions..... 1	Fever, Winter's 1	Spasms, infants 1	
Croup.....2	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Stillborn.....7	
Dropsy, in head 2	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Suffocation, inf. 1	
Dropsy, unknown 1	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Suicide, by cut'g 1	
Drowned.....2	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Suicide, by drowning.....1	
Dysentery.....1	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Teething.....1	
Erysipelas.....1	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Ulcers, bowels 1	
Fever, Bilious.. 1	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Ulceration, lung 1	
Fever, Congest'e 1	Fever, Yellow.. 1	Unknown.....1	
Fever, Intermit. 1	Fever, Yellow.. 1		
Fever, Nervous.. 1	Fever, Yellow.. 1		
Total.....			251

NATIVITIES.

Alabama.....1	Ireland.....6	Scotland.....1	
California.....1	Maine.....1	Switzerland.....1	
England.....2	Massachusetts..1	Unknown.....1	
France.....1	New-York.....238	Wales.....1	
Germany.....1	Pennsylvania..1		
Total.....			251

AGES.

Under 1 year...112	20 to 30 years.. 18	60 to 70 years.. 5	
1 to 2 years....32	30 to 40 years.. 22	70 to 80 years.. 1	
2 to 5 years....20	40 to 50 years.. 12	80 and upward —	
5 to 10 years...8	50 to 60 years.. 13	Unknown..... —	
10 to 20 years..6		Total.....	251

Of which 18 were from violent causes.

Abscess, &c.....2	Heart, diseases of 2	Scarlet Fever.....3	
Asthma.....1	Hooping Cough.....1	Scrofula.....1	
Bleeding.....1	Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels.....1	Small Pox.....1	
Bronchitis.....1		Spasms.....1	
Cancer.....1	Inflammation of Throat.....1	Stillborn.....7	
Cholera Infantum 1	Inflammation of Lungs.....8	Teething.....1	
Consumption..29	Inflammation of Brain.....1	Typhoid Fever..1	
Convulsions..... 1	Inflammation of Womb.....1	Ulceration of Bowels.....1	
Croup.....1	Intemperance..... 1	Ulceration of Lungs.....1	
Debility.....1	Jaundice.....1	Unknown.....1	
Dropsy.....1	Liver, disease of 1	Worms.....1	
Dysentery.....1	Marasmus.....1		
Erysipelas.....1	Old Age.....3		
Fever.....1	Palsy.....1		
Fever, Bilious.. 1	Pleurisy.....1		
Fever, Congest'e 1	Pneumonia.....8		
Fever, Intermit. 1	Rheumatism.....1		
Fever, Nervous.. 1	Scarlatina.....1		
Fever, Puerperal 1			
Total.....			251

Almshouse.....2	Bellevue Hospital.....1	Quarantine.....1	
Brooklyn Dis'ds 4	Colored Home.....1	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital.....1	
Dead Bodies brought to the City.....1	Dispensary.....1	St. Vincent's Hospital.....5	
Factory.....1	Emigrant Hospital.....1	Shipping.....1	
Hospital, from Island.....1	Lunatic Asylum.....1	Steamboat.....1	
Hospital, from Penitentiary.....1	Penitentiary.....1	Unknown.....17	
Total.....			391

WARDS.

Ward 1.....12	Ward 7.....22	Ward 13.....21	
" 2.....21	" 8.....17	" 14.....21	
" 3.....11	" 9.....20	" 15.....17	
" 4.....15	" 10.....19	" 16.....11	
" 5.....16	" 11.....20	" 17.....10	
" 6.....15	" 12.....20	" 18.....10	
		Total.....	391

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Office Inspector of Deaths, New-York, Aug. 16, 1856.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met, as is their daily custom, on Saturday noon at the City Hall. ISAAC O. BARNES, President, in the Chair; W. F. Cornell, secretary.

A petition from certain residents in the Tenth-ward, and in Sixteenth-street, in relation to cesspools on South-avenue corner of Sixteenth-street, was referred to the City Inspector.

HIGH RENT AGAIN—FOOD FOR CHILDREN.

The following is the petition referred to, and in connection with it we present strongly the circumstances which modify the health of the City, we copy its details:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York.

The undersigned, resident in the immediate vicinity of Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-streets, or doing business in that locality, represent to your honorable body: That on the plot bounded by Tenth-avenue, Fifteenth-street, Eighth-avenue and the large Gas-house, Fifteenth-street, passing almost the entire length, in which are kept, as near as can be ascertained, about 200 cows. These cows are kept in the sheds continually without being permitted to walk out in the yard for exercise, and hardly ever even see the light of day. That they are fed upon swill manufactured upon the premises in large quantities, and which is frequently left until it becomes sour and a receptacle for millions of flies.

That the stables, in greater or less quantities, are always there, and that a foul smell and a sickly sensation is emitted by that compound. The undersigned, as citizens of the City, cannot but be of opinion that it is perfectly clear, under these conditions, they are breeding by filthy and unwholesome food, the place sufficient to produce disease and death among the surrounding inhabitants.

That the cows are milked, and the milk is then sold in this City, which it is needless to inform your honorable Board is probably productive of more deaths than any other cause, more particularly among children, as may be seen by reference to the report of the City Inspector.

That the filth from the stables is allowed to run over the sidewalk and into the sewers and gutters.

We respectfully request that some action may be taken upon it, so that the stables (or sheds) and cows may be removed, and the place cleansed and purified. We are of the opinion that no more favorable season could occur before your Honorable Board.

A communication from the Mayor of Charleston was received, in answer to one from Mayor Wood, desiring information respecting the health of Charleston. He states that correct daily reports are published in the papers of that place. The Mayor of Charleston assures the Mayor of New-York "upon his honor" that the published reports of the Board of Health of that place are "strictly and entirely free from all suppression or prevarication."

The following reports were reported:

Bark *Clara Bolster*, from Port-au-Prince on 15th, with Logwood. Cargo to be delivered to the City.

Brig *E. K. Foster*, from Matanzas on the 15th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City.

Bark *Archibald*, from Matanzas on 15th, with sugar. Cargo to be delivered to the City after 30 days, and the vessel to be sent to the Southwest Spit.

Bark *Rodolfo Serrano*, from Rio Grande on 15th, with hides and tallow. Allowed to proceed with steam permit, but cargo not to be landed in the City.

Bark *Fuenes*, from Sagua, with coffee, on the 15th. Allowed to proceed after five days' observation, if all remain well.

Brig *Amelia*, from Aspinwall on 16th, with hides and tallow, and two passengers. Allowed to proceed with steam permit. Hides not to be landed in the City.

Brig *Pizarro*, from Gruyama, 16th instant, with wood and hides and two passengers. Allowed to proceed on same conditions as last.

Brig *Whitehall*, from Cardenas on 16th, with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered to the City after 10 days.

Schooner *Morning Haven*, from Port-au-Plata on 16th, with hides, tobacco and mahogany. Cargo, steamer from the bar, to be lightered to the City.

Schooner *Ann Shelby*, from Charleston on the 16th, with wheat and naval stores. Detained seven days for observation.

Bark *Ariel*, from Port-au-Prince, having discharged, is ordered to proceed.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the masters and owners of vessels now lying off or in the vicinity of the Quarantine grounds, and of vessels as may hereafter be sent there by order of the Health Officer, are hereby directed to forthwith and subsequent come for said vessels to their anchorage.

A communication was received from the United States Mail Steamship Company in regard to anchoring their vessels outside the Moro at Havana, and the document was favorably considered.

At the close of the regular presentations, President RANKEN asked leave to call the attention of the Board, and especially of the Health Officer to the statements of the Press within the last few days, that persons and baggage were allowed free ingress and egress to and from the Quarantine inclosure, without restraint and without regard to the protection of the public health. The President said that he did not refer to this matter thinking that the charges were in the least degree founded upon truth, but rather for the purpose of giving the Health Officer an opportunity of openly contradicting it before the Board.

The Health Officer replied that, undoubtedly, the statement that had been published and referred to by the President, namely, that captains, crews, and other inmates of Quarantine, were allowed to pass in and out Quarantine without regard to the health or the people of the Island, was altogether untrue. It was a statement made by interested parties, who omit no opportunities to excite alarm, even at the expense of truth. No person is allowed to pass from the Quarantine inclosure, unless, in the opinion of the Health Officer, he has been freed from infection and contagion; and no baggage is permitted, under any circumstance, to go out of Quarantine until it has passed through a thorough process of washing and ventilation, for a period of several days. Such persons and baggage as pass out of Quarantine are, in the opinion of the Quarantine authorities, in a fit condition to proceed or pass to the City; and, in proof that such permission has not been exercised dangerously to the public safety, it may be mentioned that no case of disease has resulted from its careless employment.

The subject then dropped, and the Commission adjourned until Monday.

State of Things at Quarantine Yesterday.

On Saturday night, the brig *Delafield*, lying at Quarantine, dragged her anchors and floated off through the Narrows and out at sea. As yet nothing has been heard of her. The only persons on board at the time were the mate and his wife.

During Saturday and Sunday the vessels anchored at Gravesend Bay, about thirteen in number, were removed under the direction of Dr. THOMPSON, to the vicinity of the Southwest Spit. In several cases the cables were found to have fouled their anchors; and had a storm arisen meanwhile, these vessels having, with few exceptions, only one man on board, would inevitably have gone ashore. In that event the owners would most probably have brought an action for damages against the Board of Health, though they or the captains were guilty of a criminal negligence in thus leaving their vessels at the mercy of the winds and waves.

The ship *Architect*, which arrived from Havana on Friday, brought four cases of yellow fever: they were immediately removed to the Marine Hospital. Two persons also died of the fever on the passage, and Dr. HARRIS reports only 12 cases of yellow fever now at the Hospital.

Since the Quarantine mania began, the number of Sunday excursionists to Staten Island has materially decreased. Yesterday, the receipts at the ferry were not more than one-half the usual figure at this season of the year.

Removal of Vessels in Gravesend Bay.

After a struggle, in the result of which interests of shippers to a considerable amount were involved, the Board of Health Commissioners ordered the removal of the vessels anchored in Gravesend Bay to an anchorage in the Lower Bay, near the Southwest Spit. On Saturday, Health officer THOMPSON sent word charging the requirements of the Board, and addressed the following note to one of the New-York pilots:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICER'S OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1856.

JAMES CALLAHAN—*Pilot of the Port of New-York:*

You are hereby directed to remove all the vessels now lying at Gravesend Bay, and anchor them in the vicinity of the Southwest Spit, where they may ride in safety. You will please associate with yourself two licensed pilots of the port, in determining where you will anchor them.

R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer, Port of New-York.

Mr. CALLAHAN associated with him, as instructed in the foregoing, THOMAS NORRIS and ALBERT MALCOLM, who, with the aid of a number of seamen, set about the performance of the disagreeable duty assigned them. They first removed bark *Architect* from Matanzas, from the upper Quarantine anchorage; and then from Gravesend Bay the following vessels:

Ship *Frigate Bird*, from Havana.
Bark *Saccacas*, from Havana.
Ship *Warhesit*, from Havana.
Schooner *Young America*, from Havana.
Bark *George Leslie*, from Havana.
Ship *Lady Franklin*, from Havana.
Ship *John H. Glidden*.

The *Frigate Bird* was entirely deserted, except by a colored cook. She had both anchors down, and foul, and in getting them up one was broken. Nearly all the vessels were without crews, not more than one or two men being on board. The captains to which they were removed is about four miles to the westward of the Southwest Spit, in the direction of the Prince's Bay Lighthouse. It is believed to be perfectly safe, under ordinary circumstances, but in case of a heavy blow, there would be danger unless men enough were on board each vessel to manage it.

This removal has been ordered in deference to the authorities of Kings County. All parties interested will now have an opportunity to judge whether it is desirable, under ordinary circumstances, that the Quarantine establishment should be removed from its present location further down the Bay.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health.

No Action Taken to Remove the Barricade—Reports of Lot S. Clark, Esq., and Dr. Lea.

A meeting of this Board was held on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Justice WOLFE.

The Health Officer, Dr. LEA, presented a report in accordance with a resolution of the last meeting, in which he reviewed the subject of the erection and demolition of the barricade, the appointment of watchmen about the gates and walls, and the state of health of the town.

The following communication, addressed to the Commissioners of Emigration, in reply to the letter of Dr. THOMPSON to the Commissioners, was adopted by the Board:

REPLY TO DR. THOMPSON.

TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 16, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration—GENTLEMEN: A communication was addressed to you on the 11th inst. by Dr. ROBERT H. THOMPSON, Quarantine Health officer, relative to the action of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, as extraordinary in its statements and assertions, and so unjust to the inhabitants of this Island, that we deem it due to you, to ourselves and to the public on whose behalf we are acting, that its manifold errors should not go uncontradicted. This connection seems the more necessary by reason of the general circulation which has been given to that and hundred communications by the press, and the consequent lawless attempt of a mob from the City of New-York to break down the barriers erected by us at the Hospital gate, and to set at defiance the regulations enacted by this Board. The object of our respective Boards is or should be the preservation of the public health, and if that object has been lost sight of, or there has been want of harmony in the action of our respective duties, it is right that the public should be informed of the facts in order that the responsibility may rest where it justly belongs.

As early as the 30th of July last, when a large number of cases of yellow fever existed within the Quarantine walls and shipping, it became apparent to the inhabitants of this locality that there was an universal degree of laxity in the enforcement of Quarantine regulations at that place. Day after day the employés of the Health Officer were permitted to go from the inclosure of the Hospitals where they had been attending to the sick, to the country towns, to the Island beyond, and to the city with new cases of infection. At the same time, persons with the yellow fever upon them were permitted to pass in and out of the inclosure, with the utmost freedom, thereby making their laundry labor to and from the City of New-York. The situation of the Health Office was called to this as is admitted in his communications; but so far as we have been able to ascertain, he took no measures to prevent it. As might be expected, cases of yellow fever began to appear outside of the walls. Between the 15th of July and the 7th of August, when the regulations of the Board which have been complained of were passed, no less than eleven* cases occurred, of which fifteen were fatal, in a population having hourly intercourse, by ferry, with the City of New-York. Every case, so far as we have been able to learn, was among those in the employment or under the control of the Health Officer; and who, having been exposed to the infection during the day, were suffered by him to go out to their families at night. This carelessness awakened alarm among our inhabitants. They found that the pestilence within the walls either could not or would not adopt the means necessary to arrest the evil. That they were aware of its existence, was evident from the fact that nearly or quite all the patients were taken by them inside the walls for treatment. It then became necessary that our citizens should resort to other means for protection. The town authorities were solicited to organize a Board of Health under the Act of 1850, which, they were advised by counsel, was ample in its provisions. Reluctant to act without consultation and co-operation with Dr. THOMPSON and Dr. HARRIS, two members of this Board visited the Quarantine grounds for that purpose. The former was absent, but the latter advised that the Board should be organized, as there were many cases of yellow fever within the grounds, and great vigilance was necessary to prevent the infection from spreading. We adjourned without action to a subsequent day, and then sent the physician of our Board, Dr. LEA, with a carriage to procure the attendance of Dr. THOMPSON and Dr. HARRIS. He called upon the former and requested him to meet with the Board, in order that they might co-operate, and that no regulations might be adopted which would conflict with his duties, or subject him or his employés to inconvenience. He refused to attend, at the same time remarking, "*It is immaterial to me what your Board does outside, as they cannot subject me to inconvenience.*" Dr. HARRIS met with the Board, and has ever since cheerfully co-operated with them in the discharge of their duties. Had the former gentleman evinced the same disposition, there would have been no conflict between the authorities inside and outside the walls, nor any occasion for his reflections upon the motives of this Board or the inhabitants of the Island. He not attending, a set of regulations were carefully prepared and adopted under the advice of counsel. Such is a brief history of the organization of the Board, and of the necessities which gave rise to it. Had the Health Officer restrained his employés within the Quarantine walls, there would have been none of the "uneasiness in the public mind" of which he speaks; the lives of the citizens of our Island and the neighboring cities would not have been jeopardized, and there would have been no occasion for the action of the Board. But the unrestricted intercourse between the inside and outside of the quarantine grounds rendered that action not only proper, but imperative. The facts sustain us in this conclusion. We have shown that 20 cases of fever occurred outside between the 15th of July and the enactment of our regulations, (*two* of which were taken inside, the very day before,) yet not a solitary case has arisen since those ordinances were adopted. No language can speak louder than this. Yet, as soon as the Board was organized, a systematic attempt was made to paralyze its action, by a course of misrepresentations in the public press, by unjust reports to the Commissioners of Emigration, and by demonstrations of violence from inside the walls.

We now beg to call your attention to a few of the palpable misstatements in the communication of the Health Officer, of the 11th inst., in which he is pleased to characterize the proceedings of this Board as "extraordinary measures, wholly unnecessary, and directly contravening the policy and spirit of the general Health laws of the State." In speaking of his employés, he says: "I am informed some of them secretly left the inclosure by climbing over the walls at night, and went to their houses, returning again in the same direction in season to report themselves for duty the next morning. The moment I was apprised of these facts I took every precaution in my power to prevent a recurrence of similar acts." Now it is manifest that the men who went out did not report themselves next morning in season for duty, from the fact that twenty of them were taken sick at their homes outside, and were afterwards carried inside for treatment. If he "could every precaution in his power to prevent a recurrence" of these acts, his power must have been very limited, for five more were taken inside the day before our ordinances were passed. Again he says "the town authorities, without calling on me to ascertain if they could in any manner co-operate with the state authorities in punishing violations of law which endangered the health of the community, organized a Board of Health, and adopted a series of ordinances, many of which in my judgment are wholly unnecessary and directly contravening the policy and spirit of the general Health laws of this State." We have already stated that before the Board was organized, or any regulations were passed, a carriage was sent to procure the attendance of the Health Officer, and he declined to attend the meeting or to consult with the Board. His motives in making this statement can only be inferred from his general course of hostility towards this Board. As to the "necessity" of the ordinances passed by us, it is sufficient for us to say that we acted under the advice of our physician, Dr. LEA, a gentleman whose many years experience in cases of Yellow Fever at the South entitles his opinion to quite as much weight with us as that of the Health Officer, and as to the legality of these ordinances we followed the opinion furnished us by counsel who may be reasonably supposed to be as capable of deciding upon the law as the Doctor. He cites a section of the Quarantine Act to show it is the duty of all magistrates, officers and citizens to aid the Health Officers in the discharge of their duties, yet he nowhere says he ever called upon this Board for any such assistance, nor in fact did he ever. We always supposed it to be the duty of a public officer requiring assistance in the performance of his duties, to ask for it, and that his fellow-citizens were not presumed to know that he wanted it until he made his wants known. But we had every reason to suppose, after twice sending for him to co-operate with us, that he did not think it necessary we should aid him. It is justice to him, however, to state that on the 31st and 1st of July, about seventeen days before our ordinances were passed, he addressed to PHILPOT WOLFE, Esq., a Justice of the Peace of Castleton, the annexed letters, asking his assistance to arrest certain of his employés who had been taken down with Yellow Fever outside the walls, and it is due to Justice WOLFE to say that he spent three nights in bringing in the grounds these men at the imminent peril of his life. These letters may also serve to illustrate the necessity of the measures on the part of the town authorities to restrain the doctor's employés within the walls. This Board of Health was in fact organized to assist him in doing what he had failed to do, that is restrain the inmates of the Quarantine grounds from mingling with the citizens outside and thus endangering the health not only of the Island but of the City. Had he guarded his own gates, there could have been no necessity for us to erect barricades, and those holding permits from him *would not have found it necessary to commit a misdemeanor* by breaking them down.

The Doctor charges that we have violated the spirit of the Quarantine act by refusing to permit egress from the walls for those patients "who have sufficiently recovered to be discharged." This is unfounded. We have simply said that discharged patients, as well as others, shall not come out into our town. They have still the same mode of egress that they had of ingress. They are landed in the Quarantine grounds from the City or from on board the vessels in the bay, by boats, and can leave by the same routes. *Were the gates opened to this class of persons*, we have already seen that the *Doctor could not restrain his employés. Besides we* know no reason why the health of our citizens should be jeopardized by these patients coming among them, when, in justice, they should be taken back to the vessels whence they are brought. The Doctor might as well claim the right to bring in all his patients that way, as to send them out. Nor is it true, as he asserts, that "those inside who have been restored to health, will be compelled to remain in the Hospitals as prisoners during the pleasure of the outside arbitrary power." They have been taken in by water, and can be carried out by water. The Commissioners of Emigration have a steamer plying between the Quarantine inclosure and the City of New-York. The Health Officer has found no difficulty in visiting the City during the existence of the barricade. If the patients are not taken to the City by boat there will be an opportunity to arrest quarantine violations at articles which might spread infection, which cannot be done while the gates are left open. Nor do there appear any obstacles in the way to prevent the removal of all interference with the full exercise of the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Emigration within the Quarantine grounds. We admit that their jurisdiction is paramount and unlimited over the grounds owned by them. But it terminates with those grounds, and the jurisdiction of the authorities of Castleton is as perfect and unlimited outside. Each has a clear and distinct authority. The Commissioners are supreme within, the town authorities without. But as we have the same object in view, namely, the preservation of the public health, we should act in harmony.

The Health Officer assails the motives of this Board, by charging that "the counsels of those who are interested in the removal of the Quarantine prevailed over the obligations of duty imposed by law." As he cites no facts to sustain this, we only mention it to call attention to its absurdity. It is of a piece with the statement made elsewhere, that the town authorities were governed by political motives, and which was so fully refuted by the card of MESSRS. TOWNSEND, NORRIS and others, in the New-York TIMES of Friday last. If it needed any further refutation, the question might be asked, how restraining the gates can be of any earthly service to those "interested in the removal of Quarantine?" It in no way interferes with the full exercise of all the duties essential to a Quarantine, and even the Health Officer points out no evil arising from it, except that it imprisons the discharged patients. We have already shown the absurdity of this, by showing that the proper avenues for taking out these patients is the avenue by which they came in. We have thus called your attention to a few of the misstatements of Dr. THOMPSON's communication. We might point out many more, such as that he had selected for employés only "those who were distinguished for good morals and sobriety," as that "our ordinances were likely to destroy the business of the Quarantine, &c., &c.," but we think we have called attention sufficient to satisfy your Board that great injustice has been done us in the doctor's communication, as well as in the hasty action taken by you upon the assumption of its truth. Although it would have been more consonant with our ideas of justice, had you appointed a Committee to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred, or to confer with this Board to see whether there could not be some amicable removal of the difficulties complained of, instead of summarily consigning us to the tender mercies of the District-Attorney, yet we are disposed to act in concert with your Board, so far as we can for the establishment of our common object. We believe that there is imminent danger that infection will spread beyond the Quarantine walls; that that danger is threatening alike to New-York City and this Island, and can only be averted by the adoption of some means to prevent intercourse between the inside and outside of those walls.

We have appointed a Committee to co-operate with you if you shall deem it advisable. The barricade erected by us at the Hospital gate has been forcibly broken down by a mob of persons mostly from your City, with GEORGE W. DALEY at their head, he claiming to have a permit from the Health Officer to pass through the gate. It is in your power to prevent the recurrence of such violence, so far as it receive encouragement from within the walls, and this Board earnestly desires that you should do so. Of the legality of the ordinances passed by us we have no doubt whatever, and it is our determination to enforce them with all the power at our disposition. Steps have been taken to punish those who have been guilty of their violation. At the same time it is our desire to act in harmony with your Board, and we should be glad to have your co-operation in the enforcement of our regulations, and in such other measures as we may deem necessary to accept for the preservation of the public health.

Respectfully yours, &c.

R. CHRISTOPHER, Supervisor,
THEO. FREAM,
C. L. DE FOREST,
PHILPOT WOLFE,
Board of Health of Town of Castleton.

} Justices.

Letters from Dr. Thompson.

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
HEALTH OFFICE, July 31, 1856.

PHILPOT WOLFE, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* GEORGE H. WARMLEY, McKeon-street; HENRY CRAVEN and PETER ROFF, living near WARMLEY, have been engaged on board of a vessel in Quarantine, discharging the cargo. They were under Quarantine and subject to Quarantine regulations, and one of those regulations was that if they were taken sick in the least, they should *come forthwith* into the Marine Hospital. The above men have been taken sick, and are now in the town of Southfield and refuse to come into the Hospital. My object in sending you this is to obtain a warrant for these men, so that they shall be brought into the Hospital.

By granting this favor, you will do a great service to the public, and very much oblige

Yours truly, R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer.

QUARANTINE, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

JUSTICE PHILPOT WOLFE: *Dear Sir:* Two persons, by name of CRAVEN and DICKERSON, who reside in Southfield, have been engaged on a vessel discharging her cargo in Quarantine, and have been subject to Quarantine regulations. They have stolen from the Quarantine grounds. The above-named persons are now sick in Southfield, and have refused to obey the regulation of the Health Officer to come forthwith into the Marine Hospital. I desire that a warrant be issued for the above persons and they be brought into the Hospital.

Yours truly,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Some conversation took place in reference to the destruction of the barricade. It was stated that a number of persons, on Wednesday evening last, landed from a steamboat at the wharf of the town where the ferry-boats touch, headed by GEORGE W. DALEY, now in the employ of Dr. THOMPSON at Quarantine, and by one GEORGE BURNS, a notorious emigrant-runner from New-York, armed with axes and other suitable weapons, they proceeded to demolish the structure, meeting with no resistance from those on guard, who were too few in number to make a successful stand.

Mr. CLARK remarked that this act clearly constituted a riot, and that all those who could be proved to be implicated therein, are amenable to the law.

Dr. LEA was interrogated as to what course he now thought it advisable to pursue in reference to the barricade, as the power had been originally delegated to him by the Board to erect the inclosure, or to take any other measures he judged proper to protect the health of the citizens.

Dr. LEA replied that the causes which prompted the construction of the barricade, in the first instance, had to some extent ceased to exist, and that until some new exigency should arise, he did not think it expedient to resort again to the same means to cut off communication between the inside and outside of the walls. Indeed, if another barrier was erected, there was much reason to suppose it would be immediately battered down again, and to protect it would need at least fifty men. It was certainly the part of prudence to avoid collisions between the people of the town and those interested on the other side; and he doubted not the Board would be unwilling to adopt measures naturally calculated to excite hostility, unless impelled thereto by extreme necessity.

Mr. CLARK observed that the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Emigration was complete within the walls of the Quarantine grounds, but that the jurisdiction of the town authorities was no less complete outside of the walls; that the regulations adopted by the Board since its organization are undoubtedly legal, and that they should be strictly enforced by all the means in their power, or else abandoned altogether.

Dr. LEA stated that he had now ten men employed in watching the gate and walls night and day. He considered the necessity of guarding the walls more urgent even than guarding the gate: for nurses *engaged in the hospital, and stevedores* and others occupied in unloading infected vessels, who could not obtain permits to leave the grounds, were strongly tempted to steal out the best way they could to their homes in the town, or in New-York. Such persons try to scale the walls at night, and many of them succeed. One circumstance which facilitates the escape of parties is the location of several houses against the west wall. These dwellings are occupied by persons employed inside, and are supposed to be the outlets, in many cases, to those anxious to find egress.

Complaint was made by a member of the Board that it was difficult to get an officer to execute a warrant of arrest, or to convey parties to jail when fully committed by a magistrate.

Mr. CLARK stated that if any officer should refuse to perform his duty in such cases, he was liable to arrest, and might be dealt with according to law.

Justice FREAM pleaded in the exemplary freedom with which prisoners pass in and out of the Quarantine gate. Persons continue to be carried through the gate and conveyed to New-York from the steamer *Leviathan*, just the same as before the barrier was erected. All this is an direct violation of the regulations of the Board of Health.

Mr. CLARK directed that the names of those who have passed through the gate without a permit be reported. If the latter would be given up by them he proceeded against as guilty of a misdemeanor. If the names of those violating the health laws, and also of witnesses, be furnished, he would see that the parties are prosecuted.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board, the Chairman appointed Justice FREAM and Trustee CLARK, and Lot C. CLARK, Esq., a Committee to consult the Commissioners of Emigration on Monday as to the propriety of the removal of the cordons to the shore, and to report to the Board at its meeting on Tuesday next. The Committee, subsequently, reported in favor of the proposition, and suggested that the rules of the Quarantine grounds be more strictly enforced, with by further steps to co-operate cordially with the Board in their efforts to confine the yellow fever within the walls of Quarantine. It is thought this conference will lead to the removal of all causes for any future misunderstanding between the Quarantine officials and the Board of Health of Castleton.

On motion of Justice DECKMYER, the following gentlemen, citizens of Castleton, were added to the Committee of Conference: Wm. K. Townsend, R. G. Smith, John F. Nesmith, John M. Marston, Ray Tompkins and John G. Green.

Southfield Board of Health.

A meeting of the Board was held on Thursday last, when Dr. BOARDMAN, Health Officer of the town, presented the following report:

To the Board of Health of the town of Southfield:

GENTLEMEN: Agreeable to your resolution at the last meeting of the Board, I have drawn up a few regulations for your adoption which I think are all that is necessary in the present healthy state of the Island. I am not aware of any pestilential or infectious disease prevailing outside the Quarantine grounds. I have had an interview with Dr. THOMPSON, the Health Officer, and am satisfied he will do all in his power, if we co-operate with him, to prevent any infringement of the Quarantine regulations. Respectfully yours,

JAMES R. BOARDMAN, M. D., Health Officer.

REGULATIONS.

1. No person employed in the Hospital, or on board any vessel in Quarantine shall come into any part of said town while so employed, nor within five days thereafter.

2. No passenger or other person shall land within said town from any vessel in Quarantine, or land any baggage, luggage, freight or articles of any description from such vessels.

3. It shall be duty of all persons having knowledge of the violation of any of these regulations to report the same to the Health Officer or to this Board, and it shall be the duty of the Health Officer and of each member of the Board of Health, to institute a criminal prosecution, pursuant to the Statute, against every violation of these rules.

4. The powers and duties of the Health Officer of the Board shall be, if any pestilential disease should appear, to attend to the custody and treatment of such persons, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the preservation of the health, and the avoidance of contagion or infection in said town, and to publish and post the same at his discretion, and to report to the Board all sanitary regulations that he may deem necessary.

Every person who shall willfully violate the foregoing Regulations, or either of them, is by law guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof is subject to fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court, such fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor such imprisonment two years.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Collector of the Port of New-York be notified of the foregoing regulations, and requested to remove the United States boarding station from the shores of the town of Southfield.

Mr. GARRISON, Inspector of the Shore, reported that he had employed two persons, JOHN H. SILVA and PETER VAN PELT, to patrol the shore and destroy all bedding, &c., that might float ashore from the shipping, and also to prevent boats from landing from the vessels at anchor and Quarantine.

The Board of Health convened again on Saturday, but had no subjects before them of public interest. No cases of fever were reported in the town.

Dispositions of the Parties Lately Arrested.

It has already been stated in the TIMES that GEORGE W. DALEY, PETER W. ROFF and JOSEPH SILVA, were arrested on a charge of assisting to break down the inclosure before the Quarantine gate. The parties were taken in charge by Officer JOHN B. GILLIS late on Thursday evening, and conveyed before Justice FREAM. The examination was immediately proceeded with, and ROFF was fully committed, in default of bail, to answer at the next Court of Sessions. It being then 11 P. M., the other two were committed for further examination. Officer GILLIS, instead of placing them in confinement, allowed them to go at large. GILLIS is one of those appointed by the Health Officer of Castleton to enforce the regulations of the Board of Health in reference to the passing of persons and baggage through the Quarantine gate. On Saturday BAIL procured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge MOSCOW, of Richmond County, returnable on Tuesday the 19th. SILVA and ROFF also obtained writs returnable on the 19th M., before Judge RUSSELL, of Brooklyn, at which time it is supposed this question of arrests will be disposed of.

Yellow Fever in Kings County.

It would be folly longer to attempt to conceal the fact that the Yellow Fever has found a lodgment in Kings County. Call it bilious congestive fever, or any other name, or denying its existence in toto, does not change the nature of the disease or render it less malignant. It were better that the full facts should officially be made known, and ways and means suggested and provided for its proper treatment, than that the whole community should be in a constant fear.

The yellow fever first made its appearance, unmistakably, some three weeks ago, in the southern portion of the county. Since that time not less than *fifty* persons have died of it in New-Utrecht and vicinity alone. Many have fled panic-stricken, and there are not enough well persons left to take care of the sick, and nurses and attendants have been supplied from Brooklyn, through the agency of Mayor HALL, who has manfully battled this disease at every approach; and to him, doubtless, we owe it, that the disease has not spread farther than it has. For some days it was confined almost exclusively to the section of the county named; and to that portion of the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn adjoining New-Utrecht and south of Twenty-seventh-street, the new entrance on Third-avenue to Greenwood Cemetery. The Mayor stationed a police force at this point to intercept any unnecessary travel through the infected district. Within a few days it has made its appearance at Yellow Hook (Sixth Ward), the point which makes out just below Gowanus Bay. A messenger came up to the City yesterday for coffins, stating that four lay dead and others would soon follow.

In the County Hospital at Flatbush there have been 13 cases—seven of which, up to Saturday night, had resulted fatally. These cases were mostly, we are informed, from Brooklyn. On Saturday it made its appearance at Red Hook Point—one death certain has occurred, and one other, that of a man at No. 8 Union-street near Hamilton-avenue, will probably

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NOTICE.

We continue to receive notices that persons ... to agents for the TIMES receive money ... and give notice to the name of the ... We desire to notify the public that we ... to receive money, and that we ARE NOT responsible ... unless accompanied by CERTIFICATES to ... Persons desiring to subscribe will remit ... to this office.

Mr. Bromley's session of both Houses of Congress was continued until 4½ o'clock on Saturday morning, and a large amount of business was done through with. The proceedings were quite orderly, and, there were none of those disgusting scenes of drunkenness which have heretofore too frequently polluted such occasions. In the Senate the House bill extending the time for the Texan creditors to present their claims was passed. Consideration of the House bill for the settlement of Revolutionary claims was postponed until December. The bill for the improvement of Patapsco River was passed over the President's veto, after having failed once; also the Des Moines Rapids bill. The Light-House Appropriation bill was passed. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was amended so as to provide for a semi-monthly overland mail to California, and passed, and the Civil Appropriation bill, after the Senate had receded from several of its amendments, was also passed. The Mail Steamship Appropriation bill was passed, after an unsuccessful effort to strike out the proviso in reference to the Collins line—the bill having previously passed the House. In the House, the Senate's bill extending the benefit of copyright to dramatic authors was passed. The bill to protect American citizens in the discovery of guano islands was passed. Various of the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bills were receded from, but the House refused, by five majority, to recede from the one which provides that the Army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. The bill for a steam revenue cutter at this port was passed. Both Houses adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

We have received some further particulars of the late disastrous storm at the South. On Last Island alone one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been recovered, and it is now estimated that the loss of life will not fall short of two hundred and fifty people. Considerable damage has been also occasioned at New-Orleans, especially to the shipping at the wharves. Reports from the County state that there has been a most terrible destruction of property, the total value of which has been estimated at five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. CROATT's rhetorical and ingenious plea on behalf of Mr. BUCHANAN reminds us of his great efforts in defence of TYRRELL, the Boston murderer. Unable to create a shadow of doubt in the minds of the jury as to his guilt, he took the bull by the horns and insisted that the act was committed in a fit of *somnambulism*. We believe he succeeded then—but he has more than *twelve* men to deal with now.

The News from Europe.

The mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing European advices of four days later date. The most important intelligence received is the announcement that the Spanish insurrection has been completely suppressed. On the 1st inst., Saragossa, the last stronghold of the insurgents, submitted to the Government, and General DULCE at once entered the city with his troops. No details of this event have been received. We are only told that Saragossa yielded without a struggle; but it is proper to add that this information is chiefly derived from the Paris *Moniteur*, being published in that journal as dispatches from the French Consul to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. General FALCON, the leader of the insurgents, escaped before Saragossa was given up to General DULCE. Thus it appears that, for the moment, O'DONNELL's *coup d'état* is triumphant throughout Spain. As soon as it was known that tranquillity was restored, NAVARRETE gave orders to suspend all movements of troops towards the frontier. The question now most exciting discussion is the probable duration of the O'Donnell Government. It seems to be generally conceded that he will not long enjoy his success, unless, indeed, he should be able to effect a reconciliation with the Liberal Party. At the present moment he is striving to consolidate his power by bringing together the moderate men of all parties in the interests of the Government. We know little of the policy which that Government intends to pursue; but, from its recent antecedents we can scarcely credit the rumor that a Constitution of a liberal character will be adopted. Among the measures to be carried out are the reorganization of the Council of State and the augmentation of the Army. The National Guard will not be reorganized.

From Italy we receive some further particulars of the *émeute* on the frontiers of Parma. The insurgents numbered some seventy men, and after they had crossed into the Modenese territory, they marched on to Tossola, near Carrara, in the belief that that place and Massa would rise. Disappointed in their expectations, they dispersed. Several, however, were arrested.

The misunderstanding between Russia and the Allies in settling the boundary question on the Bessarabian frontier, in accordance with [illegible]

Freedom South.

We have repeatedly stated that a very large portion of the moderate and fair-minded people at the South do not concur in the policy of extending and perpetuating Slavery, which the politicians of the South have adopted: but that they are afraid to give utterance to their dissent, and are kept in almost as complete subjection to the dominant Slave oligarchy as the slaves themselves. We see every day fresh proof of the truth of this position. A late number of the Charleston *Mercury* contains a communication upon the doctrine that the *non-slaveholders* at the South would not consent to a dissolution of the Union, at the demand of the slaveholding section, in which occurs the following:

"How long is it since the same position has been taken here, at home, under our very noses, at our very firesides? How long is it since the Charleston *Standard*, promulgating here in our midst the same political doctrine, *false to our institution, became guilty of the high public misdemeanor of Incendiarism?* Yet, who rebuked it as it deserved? You, it is seen, expressed a most respectful dissent from the opinion of the *Standard*, but that was all. The position of the *Herald* is one subject only to political criticism. The position of the *Standard* demands not alone the condemnation of the press, as a political blunder and folly, but calls also for the reprobation of this community, *as a civil and social violation of duty.*"

The duty of mobbing the *Standard*, or of inflicting some punishment upon men who venture to hold and express such views, is herein pretty plainly set forth. The Slave oligarchy tolerate no difference of opinion upon such topics at home.

Sanitary Condition of the City.

The report of the City Inspector, of the number of deaths which occurred in this City during the week just passed, and the delightful weather we have, will go very far towards quieting the fear which many entertain, that we were about to be scourged with an epidemic. No death occurred from disease of an epidemic character. That which stands most prominent in the report is "Cholera Infantum,"—a disease as common here as warm weather and bad fruit; many die from it every Summer. Our reports from Quarantine and from the surrounding villages are equally gratifying. The only place near to us where the Yellow Fever has appeared in such form as to furnish ground for alarm is in Gowanus, and the outskirts of the City of Brooklyn, and even there it is thought to be on the decline. There is therefore no real cause for alarm—less, in fact, than there was at the same period last year; so that those who are in the country need delay their return no longer than they would have done had there been no talk of an epidemic; and those who live upon alarms, may as well take up some other subject beside that of epidemics, during the coming week.

The Ostend Circular.

FACCONVILLE, Wyoming Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper what is termed the "Ostend Circular," in order that your readers may have the benefit of its perusal.

The supporters of JAMES BUCHANAN in this region absolutely *deny the existence of any such document*, and challenge its production.

I think that "Circular" fully indorses the fact that Mr. BUCHANAN is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, by force, if it cannot be amicably purchased.

The Ostend manifesto was published in the TIMES of Friday last, and it fully indorses what our correspondent says concerning it. Mr. BUCHANAN in that document urged the purchase of Cuba,—and in case its purchase could not be effected, he advocated seizing it by force. Any attempt, moreover, on the part of the Spanish Government to abolish Slavery in Cuba, he declared, would constitute proper ground for our wresting it from her.

NEGLIGENT CORRESPONDENTS.—The Piedmont (Va.) *Whig* says, "since the 25th of December, seventeen negroes have left the neighborhood of Middleburg, and not more than half have ever been *heard from*."

Those negroes should have been taught to write. It is not fair to expect them to keep up a very active correspondence, considering the Virginia laws on the subject of education.

Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND has written a letter to prove that Mr. FREMONT is not a Catholic, which has the effect of making the reader believe that he is.—*Boston Post.*

If that is so, why does not the *Post* print the letter?

Hon. HERSCHEL HOBART has come out for Buck and Breck. He is the wittiest man in Georgia.—*Boston Post.*

And this last joke is decidedly his best.

Mr. Lowe's Constituency—Note of Correction.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper, of this day, you make some remarks about the Right Hon. R. LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, England. I would beg to say that you have, no doubt inadvertently, fallen into an error in representing the Borough which returned Mr. LOWE as a member of the British Parliament. You say "that he is returned from a Pocket Borough of Lord WARD's." Allow me to say that the influence which Lord WARD has in Kidderminster, in every form, direct or indirect, does not amount to more than sixteen voters, and from my own personal knowledge I state it, and without fear of contradiction, and to the Nobleman's honor, be it said, that not one of the individuals connected with Kidderminster were ever influenced to vote for Mr. LOWE in either of his elections! Having been a resident in Kidderminster for upwards of forty years, and for fourteen years of the time a voter, I am desirous that our American friends should be rightly informed as to how Mr. LOWE was sent to Parliament. No gentleman in the House of Commons sits there more honestly, honorably or free from influence of any lording than the Vice-President of the Board of Trade M.P. for the Independent Borough of Kidderminster.

Your making the above facts known through your valuable paper, will oblige one of the Right Hon. Gentleman's constituents, and place the truth, in this particular, before an enlightened public.

I am your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HAMMOND,

No. 219 West Forty-third-street, New-York.

An exchange in speaking of a man who committed a violent assault when drunk, describes him as "loaded with grape."

THE GREAT STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

ITS EFFECTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14—P. M.

The recent storm (accounts of which were dispatched you this morning) also proved very destructive in this city.

Several vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and a number of buildings unroofed.

From all sections of the country accounts continue to pour in of the fearful havoc that has been created.

The greatest damage, however, appears to have been done at Last and Caillou Islands, though it is impossible as yet to say what accounts may come to hand from other sections.

The storm appears to have come from the Gulf, and it is not unlikely that some of the Texan ports may have suffered severely.

Last Island, where the destruction of property and life was so great, is about half a day's sail from Galveston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

It is now believed that the number of lives lost by the dreadful storm of Sunday and Monday, will reach full *two hundred and fifty*, including men, women and children, but mostly the former.

At Last Island alone, one hundred and ninety dead bodies have been found,—the sight of which was terrible.

The total loss of property by the sudden and unlooked-for calamity is computed at $500,000, while some place it at a still higher figure.

The passengers by the steamer *Star* are believed to have been all rescued. Had the storm overtaken them in the night, however, the entire number (over two hundred) must have perished.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 14.

A terrible storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday, which lasted all day, and until Tuesday evening.

Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great Summer resort, and which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and it has been positively ascertained that one hundred and eight persons have been lost.

It is feared that Grand Caillou Island, another watering place, has also been submerged, and many lives lost as well as property destroyed.

The corn, cotton and sugar crops have been incalculably injured.

The steamers *Nautilus* and *Perseverance* are several days overdue, and it is feared that something has happened to them. The steamship *Texas* has gone in search of them.

The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening.

The survivors at Last Island reached this city this morning. They estimate the loss of life at two hundred. One hundred and eighty-two have already been counted as lost.

Many of the survivors here from Last Island are badly wounded and bruised.

The dead bodies at the Island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

The steamer *Perseverance* has just arrived, but nothing has as yet been heard from the *Nautilus*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Caillou Island, but there has undoubtedly been great loss of life there. It is reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island.

It is supposed that at least $16,000 in money, in packets, fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about $5,000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over $100,000.

The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. No lives were lost.

Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The telegraph lines have suffered severely.

The loss at Caillou Island cannot fall short of $60,000.

The *Louisiana* arrived at Galveston on the 14th, picking up on the way the cabin-door of the steamer *Nautilus*, which vessel, it is now supposed, was lost during the late storm.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Troubles in Washington Territory—The Panama Massacre—Report of Commissioner Corwine—Closing up the Business of the Session—The Appropriation Bills—Flattering among the South Americans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

The President has decided that Governor STEVENS was not justified in declaring Martial law in Washington Territory, and imprisoning Judge LANDER. In distinct token of disapprobation his removal was decided upon, and Gen. LANE, of Oregon, appointed in his stead. Gen. LANE declined, and now it is understood that STEVENS is to be retained.

A. B. CORWIN, the Commissioner appointed to investigate the Panama massacre, arrived here to-day. His report inevitably fixes the responsibility of that act upon the New-Granada authorities; allows damages amounting to about half a million of dollars; recommends the exaction of immediate indemnity therefor, and the punishment of the rioters; and in the event of a failure to recover, that the United States take such steps as may be necessary to protect on its own behalf, the transit across the Isthmus.

The whites are anxious that the United States should acquire jurisdiction over the Isthmus, and it is thought that New-Granada is not averse to ceding to us the entire State of Panama.

There is no doubt that Congress will adjourn at noon to-morrow, although some effort is making to extend the session.

Danger is yet imminent that the Army bill will be lost, because of the Kansas amendment. The committee of Conference thereon has not yet been able to agree. My own impression, however, is that the House will eventually recede, as it requires the change of but very few votes.

The Civil and Miscellaneous bill still hangs, but the Committee of Conference have to-day agreed in relation to the amendments on which the struggle turns. These are the Senate amendments directing the payment of a former appropriation to settle the California Indian war debt upon the presentation of California Bonds, instead of other vouchers; the Washington water works appropriation; an appropriation to GADSDEN's widow, for continuing the publication of the State papers; and to purchase a building in Baltimore for a Post-Office. The Committee recommended the discontinuance of the water works, but an appropriation of $300,000 to pay debts incurred on that account, and to put the work already done in a state of preservation. They also strike out the appropriation for [illegible]

The Post-Office Appropriation bill has passed into a law. It contains an appropriation of $600,000 for the purchase of a site for the New-York Post-Office. This was never considered in this House, except on the report of the Committee of Conference, made collectively on at least forty items. The bill also provides for the payment of nearly $800,000 damages occurring to E. A. COMSTOCK and others for the violation of postal contracts by Postmaster CAMPBELL, on his refusal to execute the laws of Congress.

There was much less excitement and confusion in the House than usual on the last night of a session. This is attributable in great part to the fact that Speaker BANKS peremptorily banished all wines and spirituous liquors from the Capitol. Coffee was substituted, to marked advantage. Only one member was intoxicated, and he was a Kentuckian, who was dragged up from his slumbers occasionally to vote on any important question.

The President has signed the Congressional Compensation Bill, which gives to each member about a thousand dollars increase of pay this Session.

TOOMBS in the Senate boasted that the House would back out from the Kansas amendment, because the sales bill contained an item of $130,000 for books for members, with which he said the Senate intended to buy the House. Mr. SEWARD repelled the slander, and immediately afterwards the House receded from the book appropriation.

Subsequently several of the Kansas amendments were lost, by CAMPBELL of Ohio, MILLWARD and TRAIN of Pennsylvania, and THURSTON of Rhode Island, voting to recede, and thus effecting it.

TIMOTHY DAVIS deserves great credit for getting the rules suspended, and passing the bill granting bounty lands to privateersmen the same as to other sailors of the military service.

The bill to protect American discoverers of Guano islands passed without amendment, and is law. Gen. PEASLEE H. WELLMAN is deserving of all praise for his able efforts to bring about this result.

Mr. PELTON carried through the House triumphantly his bill authorizing the procurement of a steam revenue-cutter for the New-York station.

The most strenuous efforts to get the floor to call up the bill to refund duties on goods destroyed by fire, failed. I fear the bill goes over to the next session.

The Ocean Mail Appropriation bill passed, including the "notice" to the Collins line. I had reason to suppose that this unjust measure would not pass the Senate, but those who were relied on failed. It is expected here that Mr. COLLINS will continue to run his ships under his original contract, seeking, however, to save the difference in compensation by running in fifteen days' time instead of ten.

The South American Congressmen have been holding several caucuses for the last two days. At first there was a strong disposition to abandon FILLMORE and leave the contest between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. The Louisiana members opposed this, insisting that the recent reverses were no proof of FILLMORE's weakness in the South. Finally they resolved to stick to FILLMORE as the only salvation of the Union.

Some of the most prominent Americans of Maryland propose a Fremont electoral ticket in that State.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill passed the Senate without amendment. S.

A Large Crowd in the Capitol—The Appropriation Bills—The New-York Post-Office, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 17.

Never before was there a larger crowd in the Capitol than last night. The lobby were in strong force, pressing their respective, neglected measures. The ante rooms were abundantly supplied with refreshments, but there were none of those disgusting exhibitions which have heretofore been displayed on similar occasions.

Several general Appropriation bills are still pending on disagreeing amendments.

The Senate ratified the treaty with the Creeks and Semitoles, involving an appropriation of more than a million of dollars.

$500,000 were appropriated for a Post-Office in New-York.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16.

THE TEXAS CREDITORS.

The Senate passed the House bill extending the time for Texas creditors to present their claims to the Treasury, and postponed till the third Monday in December the House bill for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolution and the widows and orphans of those who died in service.

It was then resolved, that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be till Monday morning, 9 o'clock, for the consideration only of Appropriation bills, House bills and those on which there may be disagreement between both branches.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate failed to pass the Patapsco River Improvement bill over the President's veto.

The House bill making appropriations for light-house establishments, and for running the southern boundary of Kansas was passed.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up.

OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER, of California, submitted an amendment providing for the establishment of a semi-monthly overland mail to San Francisco from some point on the Mississippi River, the cost for the same not to exceed half a million per annum.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, said, if California was going to cost the Union so much, it would be as well to let California slide.

Mr. WELLER replied, unless she had equal rights with the other States she would be compelled to slide.

The amendment was then adopted and the bill passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House bill to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, and the annual fortification bill were passed.

The vote on the bill for the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids was reconsidered, and the bill was then passed over the President's veto by 39 against 14.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River, was also reconsidered and passed over the President's veto.

Mr. HUNTER, of Va., from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, reported they were unable to agree, and he hoped the Senate would recede from all its amendments, excepting those in reference to Kansas, and for books to members.

Mr. FISH, of N. Y., wanted the Senate to distinctly understand, before voting on the question, that by insisting on the omission of the Kansas amendments, the loss of the bill was certain.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, of Ga., was prepared to meet that issue, and wished the fate of all the appropriation bills was involved in the same question.

Mr. JOHNS, of Texas, was willing to recede from all the amendments in which the interest of his constituents alone were at stake on mere dollars and cents, but where the question of principle was concerned, he would tell Mr. FISH that Southern Senators were standing upon the rights of their people, and meant to stand there.

Mr. BRADBURY, of N. Y., thought it would be best to reduce the issue to the simple one of the Kansas question, and let that be the subject of negotiation and conciliation.

Mr. BAYARD, of Del., was unwilling to recede from the book amendment any more than from the Kansas amendment. Both were questions of principle.

The other amendments were then receded from, but the Kansas and book amendments insisted upon.

The Post-Route bill was then passed.

The Senate receded from its amendment striking out from the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill the appropriation for the Kansas Legislature, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate took up the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEWARD moved to strike out the proviso directing notice to be given for the termination of the additional compensation to the Collins line, arguing [illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 16.

CONSULAR SYSTEM.

The House passed the bill making the usual appropriations for consular service, with an amendment, concurred in by 112 majority, providing for giving notice of the termination of the contract allowing additional compensation for the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool in the Collins line.

The House passed 25 Senate and private bills.

SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The Senate bill extending to dramatic authors the privilege of copyright was passed.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House refused to consider the Senate bill providing for the introduction of a uniform national code of signals.

The bill introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, granting bounty lands to the crews of the private armed vessels who were engaged in the wars with Great Britain, was passed.

Great confusion prevailed in the proceedings, and passages were frequently interchanged between both Houses.

Many unofficial motions were made to suspend the rules for particular objects.

The bill to protect citizens of the United States in the discovery of guano islands was passed.

The bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River was passed over the President's veto by 120 against 97.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree and asked to be discharged, and another similar Committee appointed.

Mr. QUITMAN moved to move to the Senate's amendment, striking out the House proviso restricting the employment of the Army in Kansas.

Motion disagreed to by seven majority.

Mr. ORR moved that another Committee of Conference be appointed, with instructions to agree to the Senate's amendment.

Motion negatived.

The House then, in accordance with the request of the Senate, appointed a second Committee of Conference on the Kansas amendment to the Army bill.

Mr. GOOCH then made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. He thought there should be a test vote on the disagreeing amendments, to ascertain whether the House meant to maintain the position or lose the bill.

The House receded from the amendment for books to members, thus narrowing down the issue to Kansas matters.

The House receded, by four majority, from the proviso that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury till the persons charged with treason or other offences, for their connection with the Topeka Convention, or under the sanctionate of the body claiming to be the Legislature, at Shawnee Mission, be released and the prosecutions abandoned."

The House also receded, by five majority, from the proviso that no part of the money appropriated shall be applied for the prosecution, punishment or detention of persons charged with treason or other political offences.

The House insisted, by ten majority, on the amendment striking out the appropriation of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the next Kansas Legislature.

The House passed the bill for a steam revenue cutter at the port of New-York.

Mr. GILMORE from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reports that they were unable to agree. He defended the Republicans from the charges that they desire to withhold the means for carrying on the Government. He would not vote to enforce bogus laws at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. FAULKNER said that GILMORE's arguments had been heretofore answered and his slanders refuted. The time for discussion was past, and time for action had come.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, contended that the House had yielded all it ought to yield, and the moment had arrived when they should assert their rights. There was nothing improper in the bill. The proviso merely provides that the army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas. If the bill is defeated, on the Senate rests the responsibility.

Mr. FAULKNER moved that the House recede from the proviso.

Disagreed to, by 5 majority.

At 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning, both Houses adjourned, till 9 A. M. on Monday.

Abolition Excitement in Mobile.

FORMATION OF A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—THE STATIONERY FIRM OF STRICKLAND & CO. BROKEN UP.

MOBILE, Saturday, Aug. 16.

There has been great excitement here to-day, which had its origin in the sale of abolition books by a stationery firm in this city. The name of the firm in question is STRICKLAND & Co.; the individual members being WM. STRICKLAND and E. UPSON. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they favored the freedom of the slave.

This, however, was more than our people could submit to, and a Committee of five of our citizens was accordingly formed, who waited upon the individuals above alluded to, and ordered them to leave the city within five days.

As soon as the action of the Committee became generally known, the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more desperate measures against them, fled the city in the most secret manner possible.

The firm was in the enjoyment of a large business, and have heretofore been liberally patronized by our citizens.

From Halifax.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA, LEAKING BADLY—REFUSAL OF PASSENGERS TO LEAVE IN HER.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The *Arabia* sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock this afternoon, leaking badly. Extra pumps and two spare boats were put on board. Capt. STOUB is instructed to run into St. Johns, Newfoundland, if he finds the ship making too much water when off that port. The following passengers left the ship here, unwilling to go on. Most of them will wait for the *Canada*, unless the *Atlantic* comes here: Wm. G. Prescott, wife, nurse, and two children, Nathaniel Snow and two sisters, John S. Blake and wife, Martin Bates, and W. S. Humphrey, of Boston; E. J. Fairchild and wife, Jas. Gowshaw, J. A. Bonnafon, of New-York; Edward Frankner, of Saugus; Mrs. Henry Crabtree, Mrs. John Crabtree, of Staten Island; E. S. Roman and wife, of New-Orleans; J. R. McDonald and wife, of Hamburg, Miss.; Ermatinger, of Montreal; Mr. NORVAL, Higginbotham, Rev. Mr. Boufield, of Canada; and several second-cabin passengers.

Large Fire at Belize, Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 15.

The British schooner *Manchester*, from Belize, Honduras, ashore at South Points, reports there was a large fire at Belize four days before she sailed from there, and that the loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

Texas State Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Democrats have been completely triumphant in Texas, carrying the State.

Newspaper Change.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 16.

It is understood that the Albany *State Register* has issued its last number here, the type, materials, &c., being removed to New-York, and it is supposed they will be used to start an afternoon paper in that City in the interest of GEORGE LAW for Governor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fremont and Dayton Club.

The Bergen Club met at the School House in Bergen, on Thursday evening, and were addressed by Messrs. DEVEREAUX, S. M. RAYNOR and ROSS. GUNNISON, Jr.

Republicans in Hoboken.

A meeting of the Fremont and Dayton Club of Hoboken, was held at Harmonia Hall, on Friday evening. The Club was permanently organized and fifty names were added to the list. R. H. HOSEMAN is President of the Club.

The Schools.

The number of pupils upon the Registers of the Public Schools of Jersey City, during the month of June, was 2,166. The average attendance was only 926.

The Fire Department benefit in Hoboken on Tuesday night resulted in about $260 profit.

NEW VELOCIPEDE.—The Jersey City *Courier* says the Irish laborers employed upon the Bergen Hill Tunnel have erected two or three shanty villages, just north of the sections upon which they are engaged, and in which many of the wives and children of the workmen are domiciled. The appearance of the villages is characteristic of the Irish. The Courier says: "Each shanty has a velocipede, and the respective inhabitants occasionally mount and celebrate the event by an old-fashioned row. Of course, both sections go it strong for 'Buck and Breck.'"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS—JUST RECEIVED from Europe—of the most beautiful patterns. Also Pearl and Lilacs Fans, Card Cases, Purses, Portfolios, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions, Pearl, Bronze, Glass, Glass and Bronze Vases and Shades, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, for sale at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway, Importer of Staples, French and German Fancy Goods.

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO THE style of goods now in store, and daily receiving, suitable for gentlemen's Fall wear, comprising the newest patterns and best fashions, which we make up with the same taste and style as has so long characterized our House.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Dress-st., corner Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY BUYERS.

The Stock of FANCY GOODS, No. 304 Broadway, New-York, having the attention of those buyers to their immense stock of European and American FANCY GOODS, the most complete assortment in quality, quantity, at and below proprietors' prices, is now offered by the package or the gross. HARNDEN & PARKER, Successors to Chickering and Sons, Chickering and Sons, Piano-Fortes.

HOW THEY DIFFERED AND AGREED.

"I go for Fremont and Freedom!"
"I go for Buchanan!"
"For my part," said a son of toil,
"I'm for Freedom in my choice,
"For Fillmore I my vote will cast—
But the Ballot is my choice.
Of Chickering all praise were the best
SMITH BROTHERS' Gem Pieces Wardrobes and Bedstead Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 323 and 325 Fulton-st., New-York.

MR. L. DERBY BEGS TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS that he is now associated with the house of D. DEVLIN & CO., in the Custom Department. The great facilities the house for procuring all the latest styles of Fashionable dress, give him a right to feel confident that the patronage of his friends and the public generally will be given to the new firm. He will also particular attention to the manufacture of Military Staff and Navy Uniforms. He will be happy to see his old friends and customers at the Custom Department of D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT EVERY possible way these Machines have received the favor of the public. The highest premiums and prizes have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Families are using them on every variety of work, with entire success in fashion and manner. Let all who desire a machine for use call at 458 Broadway. Let it be remembered that the genuine machines are exclusively sold at this office, and that persons purchasing elsewhere are liable to be imposed upon. Price reduced to $50. Machines rented, and lessons given gratis. Needles and oil, and all kinds of machines for sale at reduced prices. Machines repaired and exchanged. Sewing silk, twist, &c. Made and sold, or exchanged, for all kinds of second-hand work. Machines to let by the week or month. Instructions given at residences. Call at 458 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF PASSAGE BY THIS steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to $100 currency per ton measurement until further notice.

E. K. COLLINS, Agent.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—HATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have the same superiority over all others as they ever did over all the bad imitations of the day. Ladies and gentlemen will find at HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway, the best place in the world to get a good article. Wigs made and sold at HATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

10,000 OUNCES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS SUMMER of Dr. DE VOE'S CELEBRATED CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MEAT. Dr. DE VOE'S Concentrated Extract of Meat is used and known throughout the United States. Dr. DE VOE'S Concentrated Extract of Meat is used in the principal hospitals of the United States. Dr. DE VOE'S Concentrated Extract of Meat is used in the principal hospitals of the United States.

Dedication.

The new R. C. Church, called St. Patrick's, in Kent-avenue, East Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday morning.

During the violent thunder storm on Sunday afternoon, last week, the large cupola on the old Fallbrook Seminary, in Milford, Pa., was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The building was large and contained many valuable books. It was owned by Hon. JOHN D. STEVENSON, of Connecticut. Loss, $1,500; supposed to be uninsured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

WANTS.

BOARDING.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FURNITURE.

STATIONERY.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO LET.

MARKET REPORTS.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

BOUNTY LANDS.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

OILS AND PAINTS.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.